SAFETY

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1871.

The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

The Revolution in Paris.

No Further Disturbances Reported.

The Insurgents at Montmartre Still Defiant.

General Chanzy to be Shot if the Nationals are Attacked.

The Versailles Government Growing Stronger Every Hour.

The Middle Classes Organizing to Suppress the Sedition.

Armed Support Tendered to the Assembly by the Provinces.

Bordeaux, Lyons, and Other Large Cities Remain Quiet.

FRANCE.

MAYORS' MEMORIAL.

LONDON, March 21—Midnight.—The latest advices from the interior of Paris are to 1 o'clock p. m. Up to that hour no city was tranquil.

A placard, signed by the Mayors whose signatures were appended to their manifesto of yesterday, informs the citizens that the Assembly at Versailles has voted as a unit for the proposal for an election of a Municipal Council, and expresses the hope that the National Guard will prevent a further conflict until the final decision of the Assembly is reached.

THE ENGLISH MINISTER AND PERSONS IN PARIS.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Viscount Enfield stated that Lord Lyons had been instructed to accompany the French Government to Versailles, and that every arrangements had been made to protect the lives and property of British subjects in Paris.

GENERAL CHANZY.

PARIS, March 21.—General Chanzy has been removed to the prison of La Sante. He was peremptorily treated. His sister has also been arrested.

EXPULSION OF CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

PARIS, March 21.—The insurrectionary Government has issued a decree expelling the Christian Brothers from the country.

THE PEACE CONDITIONS RENEWED.

The insurrectionary Government has not declared to respect the conditions of peace, but considers it just that the largest portion of the indemnity should fall on the authors of the war.

THE GUARDS.

Many Nationals met last night and adopted resolutions for mutual protection and maintenance.

REFRESHMENT OF REINDEER.

The foods required for the refreshment of the reindeer in the Jardin des Plantes are very difficult to procure.

BUSINESS REVIVING.

Paris is quiet. The cabs have resumed their trips. The shops are open and railway trains from Paris to Versailles are run regularly.

THE DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

The attendance at the Bourse last Saturday, however, is unchanged. All business and labor are suspended. The barricades remain intact. The morin and drum are muzzled, and cannon fired, and the Montmartrians rush to arms, fearing an attack from the Right Bank of the Seine.

THE BOURSE AFFRAID TO.

The *Official Journal* says the Bourse has arrived when, under proper guarantees of order and security, and appeals to the bourgeois for support in this emergency.

THE MINDS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Reactionary *Official Journal* says, in substance, that the minds of General Chanzy, Admiral Saisset, and the Municipal Council of Paris, are in accord in the matter of an electoral commission appointed by the General Committee.

The Commission-Chief of the National Guards has appointed Raoul D'Aubusson Chief of Staff; Colonel Valentine, Commandant; and Colonel Denfert-Rochereau, Commissioner at the Tuileries.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly has also declared urgent a bill for the abrogation of the decree suppressing the Municipal Council.

Edward Beaumont in the Assembly that all functionaries within departments have offered to the Government their support.

It was announced that the government will present to the Assembly on Wednesday a bill providing for the election of municipalities.

Schoelcher reported that he visited Paris, but failed to obtain admission to the insurgent Council.

Admiral Saisset, in announcements, gave details of the arrangements of the insurgents, who, he said, hold Montmartre as a hostage, and will shoot him if they are attacked.

VERSAILLES, March 21.—In the French National Assembly to-day Thiers gave an interesting account of the thanks of the government and responses to Deputies Picard, Clemenceau, and Schoelcher for the election of a Municipal Council, and expressed

The Chicago Tribune.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1871.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUSES.

Within a few months the country has witnessed the remarkable spectacle of a caucus, or a pair of caucuses, assembling at Washington, to decide, in secret, what measures of legislation all Senators and Representatives calling themselves Republican shall vote for, under pain of being read out of the party. This is an innovation upon party management which is irreconcilable with the express authority of national conventions. Republicans have accepted the platforms framed and adopted by the Republican party in convention as the law of the party until changed or repealed by the same authority. But the Republican party has never consented to any less numerous, or less national, or less representative body the authority of establishing tests, or of excluding men from the legislative councils.

During the last session of Congress there was a caucus held in the House by which it was decreed that all Republican members should vote for a bill to regulate elections, in which it was provided that in all cities with a population of over 20,000 inhabitants there shall be appointed a General Supervisor of Elections, with deputies for each voting precinct, with power to arrest and imprison, "with or without process," any person disobeying their orders, including the judges of election, etc., old. Such a bill could never have obtained a majority vote in either House of Congress had it not been for the distinction of a secret caucus.

We cite this case as one showing the dangerous tendency of legislating without individual responsibility. No caucus has or can have an authority to prescribe legislation. Once admit that a majority of the Republican Senators can control the votes of the other Republican Senators upon a matter of legislation, and what becomes of the personal or representative responsibility of Senators? Illinois and Wisconsin have four Republican Senators. Shall those four Senators yield their judgments and opinions as to the wisdom, justice, or constitutionality of a legislative measure at the bidding of five carpet-baggers, purporting to represent Texas, Florida, and Arkansas, or five Senators from any other State? Shall the Republicans of the Northwest be compelled to vote for or against a tariff bill by the order of a majority of the members from the South? Shall the Senators from Illinois be compelled to vote for bills which they deem injurious to the interests of this State at the command of Senators from Alabama and Mississippi? or, refusing to obey such order, be excluded the Republican party? Is not the absurdity of such a practice is shown in the fact that it is possible at any time for the majority of the Republicans in one house to differ from a majority in the other house. Shall a member of the Senate be expelled the Republican party for refusing to vote for a bill, and a member of the House be expelled the party for voting for the same bill? The House has shown in the last week an instance of this kind. Mr. Butler is extremely anxious to pass his Ku-Klux bill. He called a caucus. Finding that Butler's peculiar pride was in the amendatory, a large number of Republicans left the room. Armed with the approval of a majority of those who remained, Butler sought to compel the House to pass his bill. The House refused, and the vote showed that the caucus had not represent one half the Republican members of the party. Republican majority in the House has voted a dozen times for the immediate adjournment of Congress, while the Senate caucus has resolved that Congress shall not adjourn until certain measures are passed. A Republican majority in the House has voted to repeal the duties on salt and coal; the Senate caucus has voted that these taxes shall not be repealed. When the two caucuses differ, which is to govern, and which is to be accepted as assuming the true creed of the party?

The whole business of attempting to regulate and control legislation by caucus decisions is fundamentally wrong. It should be met at once by a firm protest from those who, followed by as firm action, disregarding every resolution or order directing members how they shall act or shall not vote on measures of legislation. Such bill before Congress ought to be voted down or against upon its own merits; a caucus cannot direct a Senator of his responsibility to his constituency, his party, or his country, and it is time, therefore, of every Senator and Representative to vote according to his own judgment, no matter what may be the commands of a caucus.

PARIS IN 1868.

The present insurrection in Paris bears a very close resemblance to that of 1848—the country being now, as then, in a state of apparently healthy prosperity, and denying despotism to a more liberal government, and the disturbance coming now, as then, from a mob of malcontents who are, constitutionally irreconcilable with any condition of things short of the guillotine.

Louis Philippe had been deposed, as Louis Napoleon has now been. Lamartine, a scholar and a liberal, was at the head of the government, as Thiers, the venerable historian and statesman, is now. A National Assembly had been chosen for the purpose of reorganizing the government from its foundations, chosen, as now, under auspices which entitled it to be respected as an all-sufficient request for the opinions of proposed reforms. The address of the Provisional Government to the Assembly on joined fidelity to the popular interests, saying, "After having invested in the Sabbaoth in this case, and *Mens. Mens. Tribit Upharsin* is its warning. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, with their protected iron and coal, their cotton and woollen mills, their manufactures, their growing prosperity, supporting a monopoly by government, while we are dragged behind, while the West, with its unparalleled agriculture, has advanced apace. "Protected" Pennsylvania, which has increased fifty per cent in population in 800 per cent in property in ten years, with all, only 23 per cent in wealth in ten years; while unprotected Illinois exhibits a growth of 60 per cent in population and 300 per cent in wealth. Ohio, with its "protected" wool interest, advances just 37 per cent, while Illinois, with her unprotected farms, has added and she added going on their own merits and taking no favor to help them out, accumulates wealth in a ratio nearly six times as great.

WANTED—AN EVEN TRADE.

The United States of America are really placed in a most unfortunate position. Its citizens are entitled to the warmest sympathy of all the friends of the unfortunate.

Our territorial extent is so limited; our political advantages are so few; our privileges for material and intellectual development so scanty; our form of government and our general condition as a people, taken altogether, so objectionable, that we cannot find it in us to invite in or to attract people to attach themselves to us without paying them a liberal bonus for the privilege which they thus bestow upon us.

Thus we seek the annexation of San Domingo, or propose to offer the advantages which the happy inhabitants of that delightful country possess to our own; so much happier are they under the mild system of government which we, or, rather, they, are to give them, than they would be under that we are willing, at the price of annexation, not only to pay their debts, but to bestow upon them large gratuities by way of compensation for the misery into which they must evidently be plunged by becoming citizens of the great republic.

We confess that our pride is somewhat touched in this connection because, in the face of the globe where the people are poor enough and wretched enough to become part of our nation, on certain terms, whole people would consent to hold their fair share of the public offices, and draw their share of the public money, without asking any bond.

This question ought not, merely from our past experience, to be hastily accepted in the negative. *Prima facie* it is presumable that the case is against us, but why not have a commission appointed, with full travelling authority, clothed with the power to send for libraries and papers, and to compel the attendance of witnesses to investigate this important subject? We, of course, cannot expect that a people so happy, so free, so well governed, and so secure in the enjoyment of all their rights of life, liberty, and property as the Dominicans would be willing to make an even exchange for the institutions by some obscure island in the Caribbean where the people rove their native forests, clad in their native fig leaves, and joyously eat one another. Who knows but that such as they would be willing to trade even? The experiment is worth a trial, and a fair trial. Let it be made.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A meeting was held last week in South Carolina, at which the Governor and State officers invited a number of Democrats, with a view of adopting measures to restore order. The report of the meeting showed a general disposition on the part of those present to have order restored. It is added, however, that Governor Scrawshe made a bitter speech, the purport of which was that the best way to restore order, and prevent what the Governor styled the lawlessness, was to have Kershaw, regarded as the just indignation of a plundered people, was for the Northern and Southern scallawags to resign the offices they had usurped.

It may be said, on the one hand, that his set are concerned, that it serves them right to be ruled by their own negroes and by such white sycophants as their negroes can be gulled into electing to office; as, for instance, Attorney-General Wallace. But that does not excuse us for shutting our eyes to the truth to which Kershaw gave utterance. The work of reconstruction in South Carolina has been considerably overdone. The colored people are in the majority, and, as a class, are not, by any means, fitted to be formed as their brethren in some other States. They have been used by disreputable whites, and by adventurers of their own color from other States, and the State has been ruled in the most reckless and unprincipled manner. The result has been largely increased, and these being disqualified among persons generally incompetent, have had the effect to demoralize and debase a people naturally honest. At the head of all this misrule a few white adventurers from the North and a few others native to the soil have placed themselves. They have taken to themselves the honor of having conferred office upon thousands of negroes, and in return have appropriated to themselves the offices of the negroes. They use their influence thus obtained to exasperate the whites against the blacks, and, exercising absolute command over the suffrages of the latter, they bid defiance to law and constitution, and continue the spoliation of the State.

This meeting seems opportunely while Congress is in session, and shows the wisdom of first investigating the facts of a case, and the circumstances under which the States are governed, before passing laws to be forced upon the iron and cry of these adventurers. It is possible that in some of these new governments there are men using their places for the plunder of the public, and it may prove, upon investigation, that the peace would be measurably restored if these men should resign and leave the States. At all events, it is much the safer and wiser policy to investigate first, and then to frame legislation by men of the actual and ascertained condition of affairs.

RAILS.

The Associated Press informs us that the San Domingo Commissioners have arrived at Key West, bringing valuable stores of knowledge and information; also that the Commissioners are favorable, "in some particulars," to annexation. The particulars concerning which doubtfully *inclined* to the willingness of the inhabitants of that country to try American citizens for a short time, and to the capacity of the island for being made valuable. These particulars may go for what they are worth. Well, we will suppose them favorable, as most favorable, as Messrs. Sumner and Babcock's expense, to ascertain:

1. Whether a majority of the people of the United States want any semi-savage tropical country annexed on any terms.

2. If so, whether San Domingo is their preference among presidential and civilized provinces, less expensive to maintain.

3. If this last be decided in the affirmative, whether the people of San Domingo had enough to pay the price asked, and paid for it.

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RAILS.

In Leavenworth, the other day, a man was seized a child in whose advent she had counted, as security for payment of her services.

Augustus Smith, living in Randolph County, has a pet rattlesnake that is in possession of eight rooms. The snake has the run of the house and about the small size. The seven unmarried children of the family occupy the eighth quarter in rings. The snake occupies the head that the long corners are at it gives free access to all the rooms. The baby sucks the snake as the one on the tail. The half an hour to an hour like that of a hog, but more like that of a buffalo.

Mrs. Sallie Tate, a negro woman, died recently, near Carthagena, in the 107th year of her age. She was born near Mobile, Alabama, and lived for a time in a family among the Indians.

It may surprise some persons to know that the oleander, so popular as a house and garden plant, is a native of Persia, Syria, and Egypt, in a communication to the Horticultural (G.)

Mr. Sayles has no valid to attend a club. A few days ago he was called upon to attend a member of an oyster-can feast that had been clipped of the can. The poor man soon got relief, and the result nearly proved fatal. Dentists, examiners, great pains, incessant vomiting, exhaustion, and purging were the prominent symptoms.

THE TELEGRAPHS.

The City-Marshal of Memphis publishes a notice that he shall "attempt" any horse, cows, dogs, sheep, swine, mules, etc., found at large in the street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Maine will vote on Thursday, April 13, one week later than Massachusetts.

The Imperial Public Library in Paris has been changed to National Library. The name change March 17th.

Forty-two executives of the Pittsburgh *Paper*, lately deceased, have entered suit for the recovery of $1,000 each, alleged to be due.

There are over 500 people in New York engaged in the flower trade, and over $600,000 is expended annually for cut flowers.

A contemporary proposes a festival convention of those whose arms and legs have been shot off in battle.

It is said that there are over 50,000 citizens who work hours a day in New York and Brooklyn, to whom the Sabbath is entirely unknown.

Of the 1,000 persons who recently left Ireland in London for the United States, 500 were girls. The greater number of these were from Dublin, which makes a total of 1,000 girls who have left Ireland for the United States during the past month.

Mr. Warren is one of the oldest newspaper publishers in the State of Maine, having been engaged in the business for many years. Among other things of note published by Mr. Warren record, Mr. Warren received one short sentence of "Hymeneal" which he published in the following style: "Married, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Jonathan Pettingill, to Miss Sally Ann Pettingill. We have been kindly favored with the Cake. Warren (Me.) Herald.

"MY OLD FRIEND: I have 5 children by the accompaniment of yours, who anyone helped make brute your grand wedding. I approached the gold was somehow dropped out of the pocket. I have failed twice, but believe I can succeed if I only had the money. Can you help me down that way? I will not have to go to Pittsburg to meet parties, and I will be at my store a little more than half the time. I want

BERLIN.

Proclamation of Peace, Celebration.

Illumination, and Popular Enthusiasm.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

BERLIN, March 8.

Four weeks ago, when the proper official undertook to unlock the doors of the Bank of Commerce, at the corner of Cedar and Nassau streets, he found that there was something wrong, and was forced to send for a couple of a detective to the establishment. The latter, before he could make his way into the bank, U.S. removing the last a small panelled door that was fastened in it, with thrilling argument that burglars had taken the first step in that important enterprise was no longer a matter of conjecture. The discovery of the fact was not given to any of the police, nor any other person outside of those which should have been regarded by so important a discovery.

During Friday night and Saturday morning, the darkness and rainy, the burglars proceeded to the accomplishment of their purpose. They, of course, only entered the banking-room with the false keys which preceding had made of the General impression, and, once within, their further operations were facilitated by the possession of the keys of the bank. There is no estimate. Captain Eliaes says, no gas is left burning, and the doors have been in use by day that burglars, once within, by that darkness, without the slightest chance of detection by patrolmen, inverted their look in preceding to their operations. Even the seem window over the door, which they did in the case by entering by heavy black cloth, lining thus secured they worked patiently with their somewhat crude tools until they had made an opening in the door of the vault. At this time one would think that the excitement had incurred with a double stroke, which is always the first place for Berlin, is one of the finest cities in Europe, and is particularly well lighted. Its streets are also filled with people at all hours of the evening. The Berlin Royal Opera House, which is nearly a mile in length, and the Royal Palace of the Emperor, in the centre, with the Royal Arsenal, Museum, Cathedral, and many other buildings of art that are could do is invisible. Even on the upper floor, and in the room into his position, over fifty life-size portraits of the chiefs and principal officers of the states of Prussia in the larger number of groups in Bavaria in bronze, in Silver-work, and in the bank was opened for business yesterday morning.

The robbery of the bank is, that the defendant is entitled to the benefit of the doubt, and that the evidence is not sufficient to convict. Counsel for the defendant argued that the evidence was entirely circumstantial, and that the defendant could not be convicted upon it. Those circumstances were, that the defendant had been seen in the vicinity of the bank at a late hour on the night of the robbery, and that he had been seen to enter the bank with a key. The defendant's counsel argued that the evidence was not sufficient to convict, and that the defendant could not be convicted upon it. Those circumstances were, that the defendant had been seen in the vicinity of the bank at a late hour on the night of the robbery, and that he had been seen to enter the bank with a key. The defendant's counsel argued that the evidence was not sufficient to convict, and that the defendant could not be convicted upon it.

PLEADED GUILTY.

William B. Schooner pleaded guilty of the theft of $17,500 from the Ocean National Bank.

The plea was received for sentence.

The special grand jury empanelled yesterday proceeded to examine witnesses in the Alfred Taylor, Jr., and Mr. Gerson, in charge with having forged the name of Mr. Gerson to a check for $1,000, by procuring him into the bank. One is the brother and one the nephew.

Circuit Court.

FINALLY WITH BATTERY.

There was given to a jury, to consider, the case of Andrew Frank against Jacob Schmidt, which is a suit to recover for an assault and battery alleged to have been committed on a pleasant on the 30th day of November, last.

TESTIMONY.

Was rendered as follows:

For the plaintiff—George A. Parker, Fig $1,000.

Charles Henry V. Joseph T. Ferris, S. D. Wilcox, William H. Roe, Henry B. Gilmore, Alfred Taylor, Jr., Alfred Taylor, Sr., and Edward Ayer, $1,000.

DEFENDANT'S AFFAIR.

An action to the case was commenced by Charles Dimond and James Kerr, in which the plaintiffs claim that the defendant, Thomas Ayer, is indebted to them in the sum of $1,000 for the use of certain goods and chattels.

Superior Court.

ESTATE.

A decree was entered ordering a guardian's sale of the real estate of Thomas F. Ayer, of Minors. The property is Lot 10, block 2, Thomas' addition to Chicago, to Caleb Tompkins, for the sum of two-thirds of the appraised value.

TESTIMONY.

Was rendered in favor of George W. High against Robert Malcolm for $1,000 00.

Judgment on the case was commenced by Abraham Kaufman against Thomas Wright, in which the damages are laid at $5,000.

United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Discharged—Robert S. Bell, of Bonefield, Smith County, Ill.; Jas. J. Mills, of Chicago, and Peter Bell, of Chicago.

Discharged—Charles E. Hall, of Chicago, and Oliver E. Bent, of Topeka, Kansas.

A voluntary act of bankruptcy was committed by Alexander Sheppard, of Chicago, who was arrested this morning. It is alleged of his assets.

County Court.

ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted to Attorney and the estate of James McCracken, under bond of $1,000.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Charles Thompson was charged with stealing two overcoats from the store of Mr. Hoffman, on Clark street. Committed to the Criminal Court, under bond of $500.

Michael Tobey was charged with an assault and battery upon the person of Mary Ann Tobey, his wife. Committed to the Criminal Court, under bond of $500.

Thomas Kelly

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Billiard Match Between Parker and Rhines.

Parker the Winner by 21 Points—An Unexpected Ending to a Tedious Game.

Chicken Disputes at Tollecton, Ind.—Movements of the White Stockings.

Billiards.

PARKER VS. RHINES.

The three-ball game between Parker and Rhines, at State Hall, on last evening, was the occasion of a fair exhibition of the game, although for some reason that style of play has not hitherto attracted the same degree of interest that its prominence, in the country, always did. The hall was well filled below, and the very opening showed that the audience was intensely partisan in its feelings. The claims of feelings was, forever, well divided at the opening, the betting being in Rhines' favor and the cheering heaviest on Parker's side.

The game opened promptly on time with Miss McDonnell as Parker's whipper, and Jimmy Conlon in the same capacity for Rhines. Peter Snyder filled the referee's chair, and Simon Purkan collected the admission fees at the door. The game, as usual, was 1,000 points up, the referee to have the lead and choice of balls. He chose the white ball, which, since the ogival change, is white once in three times. Rhines opened with a big 4 and 5 scratch. Parker followed with 10 and 11 and 10 in all by the balk. Rhines then made 15 and 10 in all by the balk. Rhines then made 15 and 10 in all by the balk. Rhines then made 15